THE AGE OF PROGRESS.

Devoted to the Development and Propagation of Truth, the Enfranchisement and Cultivation of the Human Mind.

STEPHEN ALBRO, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BUFFALO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

VOLUME I.-NO. 22.

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Poetro.

Miscellany.

An Ill-Mannered Uncle

"It is my brother! it is Tribert!" cried Mme

Mme. Four-ard threw her arms around the old seaman with exclamations and tears of joy. It was ten years since she had see him, and she sought with a kind of anxiety for the changes which time had worked in his person. His fore-head was a little wrinkled; his hair was slightly bead was a little wrinkled; his hair was slightly whitened, but take him altogether, the Captain, as be himself said, had not suffered much damage in his outer works. He had still the same bright eye, good humored smile, and cheerful features. One had, only to look at him, to have look and the sum in winter, a feeling of pleasure and good will.

Upon Mme. Fourcard these ten years had weighed more heavily. The sorrow of widowhood and the cares of maternity, had faded that second bloom which beautifies the autumn of some women. You sought in vain on her countenance the traces of a beauty which had once been brilliant. The trails of life had made her old before her time, and she had ceased to be

old before her time, and she had ceased to be the woman, that she might be more completely

After the first emotions of a retain so one deferred and so long expected, Mine. Fourcard, who had conducted her brother into the chamber prepared for him, wished to leave him in order that he might take a little repose; but the Captain inquired for her son, and the mother turned, back with some hesitation, and took a seat to answer him.

seat to answer him.

An explanation is here required which obliges us to suspend our narrative and to look back. Deprived of her husband, who was suddenly taken from her, and left alone with a child of tender age, the sister of Captain Tribert had centered her every hope upon this child. Finding in the performance of her duties as a mother, the only consolation for her sorrow as a wife, she wished never to separate from her son, but to devote to him her whole life. There is in the heart of woman a natural propensity centre of her world. Auguste accustomed himself to look upon everything as for his profit or his pleasure. All that the widow possessed was put under contribution for him; the esteem or friendship entertained for the mother, was shown only in kindness and terderness of the son. Accustomed to look upon all as his right by inheritance, he received the most valuable benefits of life as common favors. In her blind devotion, Mme. Fourcard ran in advance of him, cast aside every stone which might have caused him to stumble, crushed with her hand the thorns which might have four him, and made with her own body a bridge over every precipice; and the young man, who remarked not a devotion which had passed into a habit continued on his path without suspecting what

His mother had undertaken to play the part of Providence, and like Providence she had been repaid with forgetfulness and inattention. She was beginning to feel this mournfully, but without venturing to own it to others. The honor of the child is still more than that of the mother herself: How could she accase Augste of faults of character, which might be construed into ingratitude? If others knew, as she did, what was concealed beneath these defects, to betray them would be to expose the same as well of the same would be to expose the same as well on the same as well of the same

Every thing in it manifested the affectionate attention of Mme. F. The furniture was the same which had served for the chamber of their father, and seemed to recall to the old seaman the days of his childhood. A book-case enclosed the few books he had in former times collected, the geographical charts which hung upon the walls indicated to him the seas which he had traversed; a little slip, the sport of his boyhood, and the eloquent testimonial of his maritume vocation was appeared. Each ceiling, and over his couch itself was raised a panoply of curious weapons collected in his voyages, and formerly sent to Mme. Four card,

He examined one after the other, all the details of these arrangements, which spoke so loudly the discriminating love of his sister, when the voice of the latter was heard in the abjoining apartment. It was interrupted by a younger and louder voice, which Capt. Tribert was satisfied at once was that of his nephew. The mother seemed to be making some remonstrance, to which the latter replied with the impatience of one accustomed to receive from his admonisher every kind of lenity and indulerence.

"I will not go," repeated he, in a tone of ob-stinate determination too common in children who have been spoiled by a mother's forbear-

"You are not in carnest, Auguste, replied Mme. Foureard, in a voice of affectionate per-suasion; "Mile Lorin reckons upon your con-ducting her to this party. Had it not been for the arrival of your uncle, I would have spared you the trouble—but I cannot leave him the first day.

um the irist day."

"Well, I want to see him too," said Anguste.
bruptly; "let Mile. Lorin go with her cousin."

"You know very well he is absent,"

"Then let her stay at home."

that this excellent woman has no other amuse-ment than her game of whist, and at her age habit becomes a necessity."

ion to Mile. Lorin?"

tion to Mile. Lorin?"

"But I am," replied Mme Fourcard warmly
"She taught me the little that I know; she ha
assisted me in all my trying circumstances by
her counsel and encouragement, she is to
as an elder sister, almost as a mother 'You
as an elder sister, almost as a mother 'You know this, Auguste, and you ought to aid me

in discharging my debt of gratitude."

"Say that you take pleasure in creating yourself duties," replied the young man. "It is the folly of women to bind their neeks with collars of servitude, and to rivet to their feet, chains which others must help them to bear."

"You forget, my son, that the heaviest have not been imposed upon me by Mlle. Lorin," said the mother, wounded to the quick.
"You mean to say that they have been by

said the mother, wounded to the quick.
"You mean to say that they have been by
me," said Auguste, bitterly.
"You oblige me to remind you that no duty
has ever seemed irissome."
"And the better to prove it, you reproach
me with what you have done."

grily, "there is neither justuce and grily, "there is neither justuce and what you are saying."

"Well, then say no more about it," replied

"Well, then say no more about it," replied

"Well, then say no more about it."

she did, what was concealed beneath these defects to betray them would be to expose the ganne mas to suppose the ganne mas to suppose the ganne mas to suppose the ganne gams to suppose the ganne gan

and I should have thought that our co

"My uncle does not wish us to live here slaves to etiquette, as they do at courts," said he; "as a sailor, he must prize his independence too much to wish to curtail that of others,"

"By Jove you have just hit it my little man," cried Uncle Tribert, who had been allowed the man with the country of the debate with a smile of indifference. "I wish every one to act according to his own fancy, and those who don't like it may go to Jericho. That's my doctrine. Whether you read, sing, dance or talk, or let like it may go to Jericho. That's my doctrine.
Whether you read, sing, dance or talk, or let
it alone, that's your buisness, and I care no
more than the Grand Lama. Do what you
please, only let me enjoy the privilege."

"Oh, as for that dont be afraid," said Auguste, casting a look of triumph at his mother;
"I am not one of those who wish to make
the whole world follow in their steps. I let

Captain. "That coach has made me as hun-gry as a shark." He took his nephew by the shoulder and made him walk with him into the

comfortable chair, put up his muddy boots upon a velvet ottoman, and lighted his pipe. Mme. Foucard, who was not able to bear the odor of tobacco, was obliged to leave the

bing the zeal and faithfulness with which for so many years she had served her family.

"Well! what of that!" cried Tribert; "was it to be to be

tended me ever since I was born!" said the

young man with some warmth.

"If you do not like to turn her into the street, send her to the workhouse!" replied Tribert abruptly.

The mother and son both exclaimed.

"Then send her where you like," continued the Captain in a rage. "But don't let her stop here, where head and hands are wanted. I see my sister has not lost her mania for creating herself duties where she ought to enforce her rights; but all this must be changed, or else, by Jove, I will know why."

by Jove, I will know why."

Auguste and Madame Foucard looked at each other. The former was becoming much provoked; he replied in an undertone by a remark upon the liberty that every one had, but oregulate their household, according to their own wishes. But uncle Tribert appeared to receive this maxim as an approval of his conduct; he assented to it and repeated that he would know well how to make use of it, and concluded by asking for breakfast.

Whilst thus were besteming Rose with her

Whilst they were hastening Rose with her preparations, he lighted his pipe and commen-ced walking up and down the room, spitting at every turn, according to the custom of smokers. Mme. Foucard followed, with a look of despair Auguste, who perceived the annoyance of his mother, and felt for her, could scarcely conceal mother, and felt for her, could scarcely conceal his exation. For some minutes there was a perfect silence, when the Captain before a pic-ture, which occupied the most conspicuous place in the apartment. "Is that the portrait of Foucard?" asked he, puffing a cloud of smoke towards the pain-ting.

ting.

His sister replied in the affirmative.

Tribert looked at it again.

My good brother-in-law was very ugly, replied he, coolly.

The widow and Auguste started. Accus

pale with anger, me. Foucard seized his hand.

ly more, she drew Auguste with her, and left

man had an air of determination.

"Ah! ah! you are here?" said the uncles laughing, "then we're no longer at war?"

"Not so loud, I beg of you," interrupted. Auguste, in a softened voice, "I would not have my mother hear as."

"Oh! then you have some secret," said the Cantain.

Captain.

"I have a duty," replied Auguste, gravely;
"your position and my age, render the performance of it difficult, but the happiness of my mother must be my first consideration."

"Pray, has she to complain of any one!" said Tribert.

stopped short and looked the young man in the

face.

"Then you mean to tell me I must seek a birth elsewhere?" said he.

Auguste preserved a silence, which signified a reply in the affirmative.

"Very well," continued Tribert, seriously; but since we are about tening the truth, I have a little account to settle with you. And first, in what way can my behavior have displeased you, who welcomed me here yesterday, by reading the newspaper, and who so highly plauded the maxim that every one should act as best pleased himself, without troubling himself about others."

stammer out an excuse.

"You complain of my treatment of your old servant," continued the Capt. raising his voice, but what was your behavior to the instructress of your mother? Did you not refuse her yesterday a trivial act of kindness? Did you not protest against the obligation of acquitting a debt of gratitude incurred by another? Why should I consider myself more indebted to Rose than you are to Mademoiselle Lorin?

The young man again attempted to interrupt him. "Here me to the end," continued Tribert still more gravely; "you accuse me of want of

The young man again attempted to interrupt. him. "Here me to the end," continued Tribert still more gravely; "you accuse me of want of respect to your deceased father; have you shown more respect to your living mother? And tell me which of us two ought to show the most respect, tenderness and veneration? Since I have been here, my words and my actions have excited your indignation; what, then, do you think of your own? I have been overbearing with my equals; you have been insolent to your superiors. I was angry with a servant who had her duty; you with a mother who reminded you of yours; I treated with disrespect the husband of my sister; you, the mother who, gave you life! Which of us two, then, do you think deserves the worst opinion of his mind, his heart and his character?"

As we vaptam proceeded, the indignation of Auguste gave place to shame and confusion. The lesson he had intended to give was turned against himself in so unexpected a manner, that he remained utterly confounded. The reproaches of his conscience confirmed the words of Uncle Tribert. He at once understood what had been the intention of the latter, and he hung down his head, overcome by a sense of his misconduct.

The old seaman perceived what was passing

misconduct.

The old seaman perceived what was passing in the mind of this well-disposed, but ill-educated youth; he stepped towards his nephew and took him by the hand.

"You see that we both need forgiveness," said the kindly, "Let us then forget the past, tomed to regard the memory of the dead, with the deepest reverence, they were both struck to the heart by the unfeeling remark of the Captain.

"It is the first time I have ever heard any one give such an opinion upon the features of my father," said the young man warmly, "and I am still more astonished to hear it from you, who were so well acquainted with him, and knew the heart which gave life to his countenance."

"Well, well," replied the Captain with indiference, after all he was a good fellow, and it was not his fault if he was born a simpleton."

"Sir!" cried Auguste who had risen from his

The French Spoliation Bill.

Every congress that any man, not ragenarian, can remember, has been he with lobby borers about French Spoliation, an the great necessity for enacting a law to at thorize the payment of all old claims again France, by our government. The prese congress has been punched up to the sticking , and a bill has been passed, authorisi J. S. Treasury to be bled to the amou all the balance said to be due to the suf rs. This bill has run against the Pre nt's veto, as we think it should. The ory of the bill is briefly given in a paper

uded between France and the United States ortly after the close of the Revolutionary

Claims for indemaity were pressed by our Ministers to France. Our Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, gave public notice that those who had suffered, would, on the presentation of

nogetiations were again prosecuted. A Paris, for indemnity. Bonapart was then First Con-sal. The French Government admitted the spoliations, &c., but offset them by claims for incompiler or inclusioning in the con-

h Houses of Congress until this winter, vit encounters the President's Veto." we confess that, "take him for all in all," we have not a very exalted opinion of President Pience. We esteem him neither as a man of intellectual calibre, as a statesman of

These spoliations were committed upon our commerce so long ago that it would be just as impracticable to do justice to the sufferers as it would if a bill were now passed to indemnify those who suffered by the depreciation of continental money. We can now find piles of continental bills which somebody took from the government at par, either for service rendered in the battle field, or for material furnished the government. The soldiers who were paid off in that worthless paper, paid it away at the rate of ten dollars for a poor breakfast, and a hundred dollars for a ride in a sone of then a lonely feeli stage coach.

stage coach.

So it passed from hand to hand, depreciating more and more, till a thousand dollars would not command a single glass of New England rum. Those who got it for nothing, laid it up, and their posterity have kept it in many instances as a kind of heir-loom curiosity. None of the possessers of it ever labored for it or exchanged any thing valuable for it. Hence there would be noticed.

the same principle which forbids the classi-tion of a law authorising the payment of those stimental notes, forbids with as imperative ce, the resurrection of those defunct claims. French spoliation. The men, the women, children who were the direct sufferers, have

was deposited in the stone containing an ant of the "Fall of Sebastopol."

THE SELF-SATSFIED.

e universel
leed began to feel as though he
inhabitant for that lovely place,
ached by several spirits. They
upon him, yet as if he was a
cy did not seem to recognize him
sselves, and he moved along with
ag. He noticed that all seemed

ed with the Harmonial Philosophy, and that too, through the columns of our paper, always providing that communications are to be well

by and thinkingly as the importance of the sub-ject demands. Had he given it the benefit of his very capable thinking faculties, he would; we think have more fully appreciated the phil-losophy of the lecturer.

In the first place, our correspondent appears, to have, forgotten the position taken by Professor D. He seems not to have borne in mind that he commenced with the express proposition that all human philosophy, on this subject whether by spirits in the form or out, is, and of necessity must be, merely speculative. He did not arrogate to himself positive knowledge on the subject, but advised those who should read his sentiments to consider them as simply suggestive, and not as didactic. What occasion, then, for severity of criticism? Again, our friend does not seem to comprehend the meaning of the lecturer when he speaks of "perfection." Let him understand what the extent of the idea is which was designed to be conveyed, and he will be far better capacitated to criticise, and will do it more dispassionately. The idea, in relation to God's perfection, is this: God is not as perfect as He will be. He is all the way up to the extreme of existing perfection. There is not now any degree of perfection to the contraction beyond that which He embraces in his

our remarks, although they will not be so intel-ligible to others. He knows why we take ex-ceptions to his strictures and we need not be more explicit. It was evident to us that

yet there remains an eternity before the time when he commenced to be. Well, if God was created, he is the product of something which existed prior to himself. This something this Proffessor thinks must have been matter. Unan end. That which is uncert truth, and reliable. So our God is, after all, only a y son of matter, and may be superseded conclusion of the God from this infinite and eternal To our friend "T. M. F.," we have to say, that we have are willing he shall have an opportunity to 'make them public. He appears to us, however, that he has no tread Professor D_A von's lecture on God and Matter, as deliberately and thinkingly as the importance of the subself existent eternal principle, then would we cease to be finite, for it was truly said by A. J. Davis, "That the mind which comprehends is superior to the subject comprehended." To a logical mind, this proposition needs no elucidation. Admitting this, Prof. D.

developed by the infinite mind, they are, and this infinite mind is competent to the task which an undeveloped progressing God could not grisp or control.

February, 18, 1855.

T. M. F.

P. S. After writing the above, my hand was influenced and the spirit wrote as follows:
God is, was and ever will be. This is all we know of his existence. How, when, where, are more conjecture. When we can grasp the thought of existence without beginning or end, duration only, then may we think of Him as the Auther of that extence. You may say, that can not be. True; neither can you nor the loftiest spirits in all the realm of God, grasp the thought of the self-existent and infinite One. Our intuitions and reason tell us that there must be such an one. This is all we can determine.

T. M. F. can determine.

The Liquor Bill.

This bill passed the Assembly, on wednesday ast, by a vote of 80 yeas to 44 nays. Abentse 4. Now comes the tug of war in the

friends, to make it as odious as p that the chance of defeating it in the Sen-would be the greater. We shall see what

Arrival of the Baltic

The Steam ship Baltic arrived at N. York on Wednesday last. There was no news of importance from the Crimea. The English Cabinet had been reorganized under Lord Palmerston. The Vienna peace conference had not yet opened, but were 'waiting for the reorganization of the British Minestry. There was hope entertained by many that negociations for peace would prove successful. Breadstuffs were lower. This is about the amount of the news.

Ask Counsel of both times—of the ancient time what is best, and of the later time what is fittest,—Bacon.

As Men are apt to lay before them the tions of great men, and to neglect what is mo important—the motives of their models.

Curious Example of a Natural Death

Dr. A. L. P. Green, of Nushville, Tenn. ommunicates to the Medical Journal, pub years. She was never sick in her life except at the birth of her children. Until within three no physicogeal change, for turny years. Its sight and hearing then began slightly to fail. Next she began to lose the sense of locality, not being able to find her way to the neighbors' though she could still see tolerably yell and her memory on general subjects was good. Next she gradually lost the art of walking! though her strength was still-sufficient, for locomotive purposes. The children would lead her round the yard, and she would seem delighted with the idea of walking, but as soon as also would stop she would forget it all, and would have to be taught over again. Finally she be came unvilling to rise from her bed, where the lay without pain or other derangement of the functions of the system, until she gradually grew cold and exhaled her life away as a amp becomes extinguished when its oil is exhausted. This is the only death, we have ever heard of that was unconnected with disease of

A Dwarp Race or Mrs.—The Newport
Mercury gives the following:
"There is a singular race of dwarfs in upper
Pero (Bolivia) known as "Chiquitos" or "little
men," that are as worthy of attention as the
Azires. Every thing connected with them
seems to indicate that they are indigenous,
which their owneral aspect gives the impresthough their general aspect gives the in sion of a people reduced in stature by po aon of a people reduced in stature by poverty. The sallest rap not more than four and a half feet in height, while many will not measure more than three and a half feet in height. Their legs apparently me devoid of muscles; their eyes black and elongated; nose aquatine; checks drawn in with high check them. Contact of the property o

Buffalo Weekly Price Current. good, West'n, " 9.00@15.0 k, 462@5.25 bur, per cwt 4.50 1.75 \$13.50 * \$13

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

S. DUDLEY & SONS,

der for STEAMBOAT, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

The Age of Progress

We have, heretofore, spoken, through our blumms, of the religious tenchings of com-We have heretofore, spoken, through our columns, of the religious tenchings of communicating spirits, and of the objections raised against the propagation of the spiritual faith, by those whose educational prejudiess, whose constitutional adhesiveness to antiquated systems, and whose temporal interests, rise up, as it were, instinctively, in opposition to it. So far, however, have we fallen short of exhausting the subject, that we need have no fear of returning to it whenever an opportunity favors.

The most desperate of all the opponents of the spiritual religion, are the clergy of the various denominations of christians, who profess to teach as Christ taught, and to square their lives by the example of his life. These, together with all the introlevant lay members whom they can influence, are now, for the first time, in genturies, found harmonicusly and scalously battling together, having united their forces against the propagation of the spiritual with the state of the control of the spiritual country and scalously battling together, having united their forces against the propagation of the spiritual with seathers.

zealously battling together, having united their forces against the propagation of the spiritual faith, as the Scribes and Pharisees did against that taught and propagated by Christ and his followers. What is it that the spirits teach, to which the christian clergy and their devoted adharents take exceptions?

They teach that there is one only true God, and that his directors on Composition on min-

They teach that there is one only true God, and that his attributes are Omnipotence, ounicience, goodness and love. They teach that his goodness and love prompt him continually to acts of Fatherly kindness towards all his reachines, and that his ounipotence and omnipose and the property of the place himself beyond the pale of ecdemption. In whatever condition the man's cartb-life places him in the spirit realm, thither the ministening angels of a loving and merciful Pather are sent to teach them the way of redemption, progression and development, and they are led out of the darkness of error into the light of truth, and ascend forever and ever.

an infidel, and would have to embrace that faith or suffer martyrdom at the stake, if the ultra orthodox could have the making and in forcing of the laws of the country. If a man have unbounded faith in the goodness and love of his Heavenly Father, and deny that He for down the cents.

See or Abstractions, 21. For each additions only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a lines only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a lines only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a lines only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a lines only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a line only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a line only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a line only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a line only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a line only inserted, 25 cents. Per one square of a line of the religious Faith.

In a line of the control of the laws of the country. If a man have unbounded faith in the goodness and leve of his Heavenly Father, and deny that He for down that He for down that He for down the sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sound well. Hence it was necessary to take the board out to let in fresh air. This was sent of the origin inflite and eventures ago and made the sam more and stars an eccessary and geniture, or trimmings for it restant a subject of the sam of the subj

his go.

Every day's experience proves that the cells gion of the Spiritualists does more to redeemmen and women from every species of moral delinquency than any other influence that has ever been brought to below against rice and immorality, yet the persecuting clergy and, their adherents ery "Humbug!" "Delusion!!" "Insani-

adherents ery "Humbug" "Delusion!" "Insaniti!!" "Devil!!"!

Now there is a question in segard to this
opposition, and we will let the reader answerit
according to his judgment and his conscience.
Is it concern for the salvation of souls, that
causes this desperate opposition of the clergy?
Or is it for the salvation of their salaries that
they are concerned? Brutus kindly said to
his friend Cassins: "When Cassins is again
angry with his Brutus, he will think his mother
chides, and leave him so." Let spiritualists
have the same charity for the presceuting elergy, when they rave and say all manner of hard
things against them. Let them say: It is their

brought in. On examining the paper which we had laid on the table, all of which we knew coording to, we had laid on the table, all of which we knew a violations. It is a subject to be settled as a subject to be settled as a subject to be a subjec of wonders. He was akeptical, like all other who havereceived no evidence to convince their minds; but he expressed himself so fully con-vinced of spiritual agency in the production of these phenomena, that he could never doubt again.

"What Good does the Theory of Spiritualism do?"

Lecture No. 8.-By Stephen R. Smith.

THE EXTENT AND FORCE OF THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Through the various manifestations of civili-zation in the human mind, the extent and force of the laws of nature appear to be but imperfectly understood. Man has his physical and spiritual relation to universal nature, and is subjected to influences over which he can exercise no absolute control. It is legitimate and inevitable that man is dependent upon nature and its laws for his existence, and is personally receiving and directing the elements

nature and its laws for his existence, and is personally receiving and directing the elements and causes that constantly surround his being. There is not a plant or pebble but what has its relation to nature; and the laws of nature physically and scientifically, control and refine these objects, through the ages of progressive development. Man did not construct his own organization, nor did he create the vital powers of his being; but in proportion to his constitutional abilities, he is capable of acting and thinkings hence the generous intellect will acknowledge that man is dependent upon the laws of nature for the expansion of his intellect and the philosophical understanding of his mind. Man is the noblest work of God. To develop his material, and to individualize his

Man is the ultimate development of universal nature, and is the most perfect embediment of matter in the unbounded universe, except the organization of God. Such being the sublime derivation, and construction of the human mind, science compels us to believe that man under God, in whatever universe he is found, is the highest organization in the grand system of nature, and that he acts and has his being in the universal spirit of God.

The laws of nature point us to the eternal mind, who has instituted principles that manifest themselves through the force of nature, and who unfolds to the human mind the laws, principles, and elements of an immortal exist-

laws of nature that man shall be capable of exploring the now incomprehensible mines of wisdom and knowledge. Development is eter-nal, and will unfold to the human mind the grand and divine works of God. It is the ultimatum of all immortal labor. It is the law of refinement; it is the cause of each mind seeking for those truths which it can com prehend, and is the highest and holiest ten-dency of Deity and nature. d nature. Yours Truly,

Lecture No. 6.-By Edgar C. Dayton.

THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

Under the powerful and constant direction Under the power and constant unrection of the laws of construction, there proceeds from the central mind, elements and substances, which go to form other creations, and these elements are constantly attracting their corresponding elements by the laws of affinity. These subelements by the laws of affinity. These sub-stances and properties of matter, condense and form systems of suns and planets. From the central point of accumalation of matter in each planet, the rudinental properties become refin-ed, passing through the varied process of de-velopment; and here we have our mineral cra-ations. By the constant vital action of bodies upon boutes and paracers upon purcees; in the mineral creation, they not only create and genations. By the constant vital action of bodies upon boutes and particles upon particles, main mineral creation, they not only create and generate vital substances, but ultimately lose themseives in the vegetable creation; and by the same anatomical action, appropriated matter of higher combinations, loses itself in the animal organization, and the atoms of matter in the animal are eventually merged in with the construction and development of man; he being the grand ultimate production and union of these three distinct creations. Thus it is we ever discover in the constitutional tendency of all matter, a progression of development and refinement towards a point of individualization, never losing its identity through the eternal ages of immortality.

immortality.

There is no law that compels any object an

the street contains the street of the control of th losing its identity through the eternal ages of immortality.

There is no law that compels any object animated by an eternal life principle, to lose its individuality or identity. Through the various processes of refinement matter, is eliminated from the system, giving place to a higher order of matter; and the organization of man becomes more perfect and complete. Spirits are differently constituted and constructed, and do not gravitate to one position of development; and consequently they have no desire to be amalgamated with one another. That man is immortal, we have universal testienonials and absolute demonstrations, in the developments of nature; and, through its laws, we have the sublime realities of an eternal existence. We constantly see before us the atoms and elements of creation change and circulate, from the center of eternal power to the extent of the various manifestations in creation.

Intelligence is the highest development of motion and action, and is a perfect and immortal manifestation of the individual living principle in man. The mind cannot sleep with a perfect satisfaction, if higher evidences of the immortality of man are not demonstrated to its understanding. Nature prompts the aspiring thought, and the mind goes upward and onward in richer contemplations of the eternal identity of man and of a spiritual existence. There is a true connection between the human soul and the spirit world; and all matter, elements and the causes of mans existence flow from the invisible world. According to scientific principles, we are led to conclude that all life and all the laws of gravitation and progression, and of the imponderable elements of nature, spring or originate from God. We are constantly surrounded by organizations, each one occupying a specific and progressive position in nature, and all objects interchange and comningle with the elements of God, and constitute a distinct individuality. Man is immortal. As the germ, and all objects interchange and comningle with the elements of the divine

tricity, which are perpetually being organized into the formation of water and air, and eventually existing in the intelligent organism of man. Hence we see man is, and always will be. Every spiritual element of man we being constantly ultimated into immortalized principles and an eternalized construction. Out how wast and incomprehensible are the works of God and immortality! When human intelligence becomes true to itself and to nature, the works of our Heavenly Father will be comprehended. By His laws He causes the tide to flow and ebb in our seas. H

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op of the oars resembled the move-a nice machine, and the light boat along the water like a duck that ap-to the very brink of some imminent and then avoids it at the most critical apparently without an effort. While sary movement was making, Barn-se, and surveyed the cliffs with keen ad then turning once more in disappoint om his search, he said— Ill more from the land, and let her rur

m, at an easy stroke, to the schooner, p a lookout at the cliffs, boys; it is possible they are stowed in some of the holes in-rocks, for it's no daylight business they

de locks, for it's no dayight obsences they are on."

The order was promptly obeyed, and they and glided along for near a mile in this manner, in the profound silence, when suddenly the stillness was broken by a heavy rush of air, and a dash of water, seemingly at no great-listance from them.

"By heaven! Tom," cried Barnstable, starting, "there is the blow of a whale."

"Ay, ay, sir," returned the cookswain, with andistarbed composure; "here is his spent, not half a mile to seaward, the easterly gale has addriven the creater to leeward, and he begins to

himself in shoal water. He's been sleep-while he should have been working to

dward!"
The fellow takes it cooly, too! he's in no

"The fellow takes it cooly, too, hes an no ye to get an ofing."

I rather conclude, sir," said the cockswain, ling over his tobaceo in his mouth very prosedly, while his little sunken eyes began twinkle with pleasure at the sight, "the atteman has lost his reckoning, and don't ow which way to head, to take himself back to blue water."

to steer with, in pure water in two calar approach was utterly unnoticed by monster of the deep, who continued to assembly in the sports light into the air, occasionally carishing the broad flukes of his tail with a ceful but terrific force, until the hardy seasure were within a few hundred feet of him, as he such the sum of the deep who calar spouts high into the air, occasionally carishing the broad flukes of his tail with under the boiling lake, but was astonished to. It was not not be found that he betrayed no symptoms of anguish the ware in a state of perfect rest, the terrible monary and hizzing noise, that sounded like the rushing t without an apparent effort, reared his increase body for many feet above the water, a vine his studied with the case of the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary hizzing noise, that sounded like the rushing t with throwing the water in a state of perfect rest, the terrible monary hizzing noise, that sounded like the rushing t with throwing the water in a state of perfect rest, the terrible monary hizzing noise, that sounded like the rushing t with throwing the water in a town to und not never the best of the animal as clear space while under its dying agonies. From a state of perfect rest, the terrible monary hizzing noise, that sounded like the rushing t with throwing the water in rapid to the did no weep and how as the rest did, or ery out. I burn, I burn? He evinced so ery out. I burn, I burn? He evinced so ery out. I burn, I burn? He evinced so ery out. I burn, I burn? He evinced so ery out. I burn, I burn? He evinced so ery out. I burn in the least of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the state of perfect rest, the terrible monary in the did no weep and how as the rest

heavily, and seemed to rest from further

he was in a state of comparative rest. the for-ner gave a signal to his crew to ply their oars ishly to the action of the waves

"Stern all!" echoed Barnstable; when the boddient seamen, by united efforts, forced the boat in a backward direction, beyond the reach of any blow from their formidable antagonist. The darmed animal, however, meditated ne such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power, and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and of the such resistance; ignorant of his power and the such resistance is a such resistance in the prince is good, the subjects cannot attain to the power and the such resistance is good in the prince is good, the subjects cannot attain to the power and the such resistance is good in the power and the p

Ay, ay, si," replied the composed cock-in, seizing the line which g the line which was running out with a velocity that rendered such e rather hazardous, and causing it re gradually round the large log-

It is impossible to conceive in the world than a just prince-

Lay Sermon.

Under this head, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, we find the following excellent dis-

good, for they always initiate their masters; or at least, if the subjects cannot attain to this height of virtue, they at least are not as bad as they would be otherwise; and, at all events, while down the particular is an initial to the height of virtue, they at least are not as bad as they would be otherwise; and, at all events, while down that are governed by sinch hearts! and oh, most miserable ones that are at the mercy of a man without justice, a fellow-creature without feelings!

Our Italy is full of such, who will have their reward from the pens of posterity. Greater without feelings!

Our Reality is full of such, who will have their reward from the pens of posterity. Greater without feelings!

Our seeks never appeared in the spheres of Neros and Caligulas, or any other such monsters, let then have been who they might. I enter not into particulars; for it is always better to speak of the dead than the hiving; but I must say, that Agrigentum never fared worse under Phalaris, nor Syracuse under Dionysian. Thebes in the hand of the bloody tyrant Eteocles, even though all those wretches were villains by whose orders every day, without fault, without even charge, men were sont by dozens to the scaffold or into hopeless exile.

But they are not without torments of their own. At the scaffold or into hopeless exile.

into the water.

"The an iso-back" candinged the Enteromatical Control of the State of State 1 and a could preside the could prompt on the first water of the State 1 and the

sent spies to look about the room before he withdrew for the might.

Of what use was it all? The woman herself killed him with his own sword, and his soul went straight to hell.

Rhadamanthus, the judge there, thrust him under the boiling lake, but was astonished to the find that he betrayed no symptoms of anguish He did no weep and howl as the rest did, or cyr out, "I burn, I burn." He evinced so little suffering, that Rhadamathus said, "I must put this fellow, into other quarters." Accordingly, he sent him into the lowest pit, where the torments are beyond all others.

de, he waved his men to calce the instantion the sportsmen rested a moments, while the whale struck several se of the water in rapid succession, the of white reports of so many cannon. After wanton exhibition of his terrible strength, swell of the ocean, the fish was seen exhausted and visit of the color passively to list fact. As life destination of his terrible strength, swell of the ocean, the fish was seen exhausted and visit of many cannon. After wanton exhibition of his terrible strength, swell of the ocean, the fish was seen exhausted and visit of the calcy passively to list fact. As life destination of the belly became apparant; the seamen well of the belly became apparant; the seamen well arise to make the white and glittening skin of the belly became apparant; the seamen well his being ance with a subtlety so incorporate, that their victory was achieved.

Expedition against Cuba.

New Onleans, Fridsy Feb. 9, 1855.

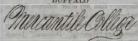
A portion of an expedition against Cuba is passed, and the result of many cannon.

Expedition against Cuba is a considered the view. Gradually these disciplination of his terrible strength, subsided, and, when the discolored water again settled down to the long and regular parliament together, the result of mans should, an unanimous conclusion, that the man should an unanimous

or. He but a sorry moment, constantly thinking Death is upon him, Suspicion lives in everlasting terror. He is alone. He is ever watching. He cries out from the buttlements, to see that the guards or inght. Ho wears mail upon mail, and mail or night. Ho wears mail upon mail, and mail again, and feels the less safe the more he puts on: and is always altering and strengthening everything on gate, and on barricado, and on better than the order to the word of the constitution of their own manifold imperiality, he never seems to have done cough. Amen.

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